

# Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 510.

STANFORD, KY., TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1883.

NEW SERIES—NUMBER 141.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, - - - Editor and Proprietor  
T. R. WALTON, - - - Business Manager

Published Tuesdays and Fridays,

AT —————  
\$2.50 PER ANNUM.

Do not send stamps in payment of subscription, except to make change, and then of de nominations not over three cents.

New Postal Regulations.

If you will cut this out and stick it in your memorandum book, says the Chicago *Times*, you will find it convenient for reference, and be spared the trouble and expense of writing letters of inquiry to the newspapers. On and after Oct. 1, 1883, letter postage will be two cents for each half ounce or fractional part thereof between all points in the United States. The rate will then be the same on drop letters and all others. No changes have been made in rates on other classes of matter. On and after July 1, 1883, you can obtain at any money order office postal notes in the sums of \$5 and under by paying a fee of three cents. These postal notes will be made payable to bearer without corresponding advices. They will be payable at any money order office within three months of the date of issue. After the lapse of that time the holder can obtain the par value only by applying to the postoffice department at Washington. On and after July 1, 1883, you can obtain a postal money order for as large a sum as \$100. The present limit is \$50. The fees on and after that date for orders will be as follows: Not exceeding \$10, eight cents; from \$10 to \$15, ten cents; from \$15 to \$30 fifteen cents; from \$30 to \$40, twenty cents; from \$40 to \$50, twenty-five cents; from \$50 to \$60, thirty cents; from \$60 to \$70, thirty-five cents; from \$70 to \$80, forty cents; from \$80 to \$100, forty-five cents. The postal notes will, no doubt, be found more convenient in one respect than the fractional paper currency was, since they can be obtained for any number of cents under \$5. There will also be less liability to loss by theft than there was when fractional notes were used for transmission through the mails, especially if the department uses judgment in prescribing the size and form of the notes, and in selecting the paper on which they are to be printed. On the other hand, they will be less convenient in that they can only be obtained at money order offices at a considerable sacrifice of time, especially in large cities. It will be observed that after the 1st of October the cost of sending any sum under \$5 by postal note will be five cents—two cents postage and three cents fee. The new fees on orders are considerably less than the old; but it will be found, no doubt, that they can be reduced still further and considerably simplified without loss to the department. The postmasters will have a little more to do probably, when the new provisions of law come into operation. It is not likely, however, that many of them will resign in consequence. Congress, it may be added, has taken care to protect postmasters against the consequences of the reduced rate of postage on letters.

True Modest.

It is an universal compliment in this progressive generation to apply such a title to the current tide of commercial or professional associates, and it is all the more wonderful when appropriated to the traveling menagerie. However strenuous the application may seem it is no more than deserved justice to state that the Anglo-American Circus, Royal German Menagerie, etc., is one of the few exceptions, and must be accorded the highest premium for integrity and honesty in the proper fulfillment of every promise made in the public announcements. This excellent organization, with millions in its reserve fund, has centralized the greatest features of both land and sea, and already proved beyond fear that such an enormous exhibition when faithfully and properly presented can be made a successful business venture. This united consolidation of four great shows will exhibit at Stanford, Thursday, April 26th.

McMurtry brought home a bottle of arsenic for use on the rats. To prevent accidents, he wrote on the bottle in big letters the word "Poison." "But what good will that do?" asked Mrs. Mac.; "the children can't read." "True," replied McMurtry; "I didn't think of that." Then he wrote beneath the label, "This says 'poison'." "There," he added, "now they will know what it says."

*The Small Torments.*  
Split sock getting between the toes. Shirt button off on a cold morning. Shoestring breaking and none to supply its place.

Getting the left shoe on the right foot. And vice versa.

Street car. Always pulls up and blocking you on the crosswalk.

Collar button breaking or pulling out just as you've finished dressing.

Down six flights of stairs and on the sidewalk. Pocket book missing.

Getting to bed, wrapped up and almost asleep. Forgot to lock the doors.

Letter written. One page. Hurry. Wanted, blotting paper. Gone, as usual.

Man in barber shop one second ahead of you taking the only unoccupied chair.

Rainy day. Called on business. Eighth floor. Down again. Forgotten umbrella.

Very hungry. Rush at the restaurant. Waiter, overwhelmed with orders, forgetting you.

In use of mucilage. Neck of bottle all "stuck up" with deposits, and brush stiff and hard.

"Fixing your mouth" for favorite dish at restaurant and hearing waiter remark, "All out, sir."

Preparing to write a letter. Miserable pen. No envelopes. Ditto stamps. Post-office half a mile off.

Going home at night. Pockets full of things for the family. Change for car fare at the bottom of the most overloaded pocket.

To return home after spending the evening in the company and imagine you have shown brilliantly and finding a lopsided collar. Out at one buttonhole.

Bit of walnut shell chucked into shoe. Not felt till you're out of doors. Always hides until it can catch you where you can't help yourself.—[N. Y. Graphic.]

Shaky headstead. Tendency of slats to fall out. Crash immediately after getting into bed. Or awakening at dead of night and finding the bottom out and yourself sleeping shaped like a V.

Very cold night. Wake at 3 a. m. Below zero. Sheets, blankets, and bedquilt worked into a complicated roll. Unable to get feet permanently under cover. Half an hour of internal discussion whether or no to arise and reorganize the bed covering.

*Hot Water for Dyspepsia.*

A gentleman who is in business in this city has cured himself of a chronic and ugly form of dyspepsia in a very simple way. He was given up to die; but he finally abandoned alike the doctors and the drugs, and resorted to a method of treatment which most doctors, and most persons, would laugh at as "an old woman's remedy."

It was simply the swallowing of a tea cup full of hot water before breakfast every morning. He took the water from the cook's tea-kettle, and so hot that he could only take it by the spoonful. For about three weeks this morning dose was repeated; the dyspepsia decreasing all the while. At the end of that time he could eat, he says, any breakfast or dinner that any well person could eat—had gained in weight, and had ever since been hearty and well. His weight is now between thirty and forty pounds greater than it was during his dyspepsia sufferings; for several years he has had no trouble with his stomach—unless it was some temporary inconvenience due to a late supper or dining out, and in such a case a single trial of his ante-breakfast remedy was sure to set all things right. He obtained his idea from a German doctor, and in turn recommended it to others—and in every case, according to this gentleman's account, a cure was effected.—[Vanceburg Courier.]

PETER COOPER'S RELIGION.—"They call me an infidel, sometimes," he said "but I don't care. I believe in God. Religious—all the religion worth having—is a simple rule of life to regulate the actions of mankind. I am a Unitarian, I don't know anything about the atonement, and I don't believe that anybody will be blessed or cursed for believing or disbelieving anything. A poor wretch brought up in the Five Points, who lives a wretched debauchee and dies in the gutter, may be more deserving of heaven than those who have had a chance."

At a recent printing tournament in Berlin the minimum number of boughes letters set in one hour was 2,500, and the maximum 3,124. There were 21 competitors. At a second tournament the compositor who carried off the prize picked up 9,415 letters in three hours.

*The Labor of Authorship.*

David Livingstone said: "Those who have never carried a book thro' the press can form no idea of the amount of toil it involves. The process has increased my respect for authors and authoresses a thousand fold. —I think I would rather cross the African continent again than undertake to write another book."

"For the statistics of the negro population of South America alone," says Robert Dale Owen, "I examined more than a hundred and fifty volumes."

Another author tells us that he wrote paragraphs and whole pages of his book as many as forty and fifty times.

It is said of one of Longfellow's poems that it was written in four weeks, but that he spent six months in correcting and cutting it down.

Bulwer declared that he had rewritten some of his briefer productions as many as eight or nine times before their publication.

One of Tennyson's pieces was rewritten fifty times.

John Owen was twenty years on his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews;" Gibbon on his "Decline and Fall," twenty years; Adam Clarke on his "Commentary," twenty-six years.

Carlyle spent fifteen years on his "Frederick the Great."

A great deal of time is consumed in reading before some books are prepared. George Eliot read one thousand books before she wrote "Daniel Deronda."

Allison read 2,000 books

before he completed his history. It is said that he read 2,000 books and only wrote two books.

Some write out of a full soul, and it seems to be only a small effort for them to produce a great deal. This was true of Emerson and Harriet Martineau. They both wrote with wonderful facility. These "moved on winged utterances: they threw the whole force of their being into their writings."

Others wait for moods, and then accomplish much. Lowell said:

"Now, I've a notion, if a poet

Beast up for them, his voice will show it;

I wait for subjects that hunt me,

By day or night won't let me be,

And hang around like a curse,

Till they have made us into verse."

Here is an old story about Fust, the associate of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. As soon as the Bible, which these two pioneers of the art had printed, was complete, Fust took a number of copies to Paris to sell. The first copy he sold to the king for 750 crowns, and another to the archbishop for 600 crowns, and to less illustrious or less worthy persons he sold other copies for much smaller sums, each one thinking that he possessed a marvel of penmanship. So delighted was the archbishop with his purchase that he took it to the king, who, in emulation, produced his volume. In spite of differences in the great initial letters, which were painted by hand, the text in both was found to be identical, down to the smallest details, which would be impossible in books written by hand. Other copies, too, it came to be known had been sold. There was no way of accounting for the mystery except by magic, and poor Fust was committed to stand his trial for sorcery and was imprisoned. Only upon a full disclosure of his process of printing, which had hitherto been jealously kept a secret, did he obtain liberty; and this he did not long enjoy, dying shortly after of the plague, before he could return to his own country.

When Miss Notebanger was asked to play she went to the piano after some coaxing, and played the polka she had been practicing upon for four weeks. Then she turned about and said in her artless way: "Now I suppose you wouldn't believe it, if I should tell you that that is the first time I ever tried that piece." Fog, the villain, quickly replied: "Of course we should believe it; we couldn't doubt your word, Miss Notebanger." And the young lady was heard to mutter that somebody or other was a great hateful thing, and she didn't like him one bit.

Last year's sorghum crop in the

United States yielded 12,898,098 gallons of syrup and 509,731 pounds of sugar. Kansas led in production of syrups and New Jersey produced the most sugar.

Thousands are being cured of Catarrh

every year with Hall's Catarrh Cure,

that the doctor had given up and said could not be cured. 75 cents a bottle. Sold by Penny & McAlister, Stanford, Ky.

Thousands bear witness to the positive

curing powers of the Great German Invigorator. See advertisement. Sold by Penny & McAlister, Stanford.

*Big Gold Nuggets.*

On the 18th of August, 1860, a large piece of gold was taken from the Monumental quartz mine, Sierra Butts, which weighed 1,596 ounces troy, the value was estimated at from \$21,000 to \$30,000. The nugget was sold to H. B. Woodward, of San Francisco for \$20,636.52. A fine specimen was taken from the Rainbow quartz mine, Chipp's Flat, in 1881. It was taken from a depth of 200 feet. Later it was shipped to London and worked there. It yielded \$22,000. In 1856 a nugget was found at French Ravine that weighed 532 ounces, and was worth \$10,000. It contained considerable quartz, which is not calculated in its weight. In 1851, at French Ravine, a nugget was found which weighed 426 ounces and was valued at \$8,000. A nugget is reported to have been found at Minnesota valued at \$5,000. In 1850 a piece of quartz was found in French Ravine which contained 263 ounces of gold, worth \$4,893. At Smith's Flat, in 1866, a piece of gold was taken from a claim which was worth \$2,716, and weighed 146 ounces. At Smith's Flat, in '64, a nugget was found weighing 140 ounces and worth \$2,605. At Little Grizzly Diggings, in 1869, a nugget worth \$2,000 was found. A nugget weighing 94 ounces and valued at \$1,770, was found at the Hope claim, 4 miles below the Mountain House. At French Ravine, 1860, a nugget was found worth \$1,757 and weighing 93 ounces. At Smith's Flat, in 1861, a nugget was found which weighed 80 ounces and was valued at \$1,500. From 1854 to 1862 twelve gold nuggets, ranging from 30 to 148 ounces were taken from the Live Yankee claim, at Forest City. From 1856 to 1862 a number of gold nuggets, varying from 30 to 100 ounces, were found in the Oregon claim at Forest City. A specimen worth \$5,000 was taken from the Oriental (Gold Gate) quartz mine.—[Sierra County (Cal.) Tribune.]

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112

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# Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

STANFORD, KY.

Tuesday Morning, — April 24, 1833

W. P. WALTON, — EDITOR

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

JUDGE THOMAS P. HILL, JR.

**THE CLOVERPORT NEWS** says there is so far as it can ascertain but one Buckner man in Breckenridge county. "The balance are for Knott to a man with Mike Owsley, who was a federal soldier, as their second choice." So far as we can learn, Judge Owsley is the second choice of most of the Knott men and a greater part of the Jones men, which confirms us in the belief that with the large instructed strength with which he will go into the Convention, he is sure to get the nomination. The absurdity of the Jacob boom in Louisville, with its well known intent, has rebounded in Judge Owsley's favor and he is as strong in Louisville to-day as ever. It is likely, however, that Louisville will instruct for Jacob as a matter of local pride, but the Owsley men are strong enough to assert themselves at the proper time and they will do so. The people are not to be deceived by such shallow maneuvering as the Knott men attempted there and will not we believe, allow themselves to be ruled by the would-be bosses in such a manner.

**THE CINCINNATI NEWS**, which has labored under the difficulty of being unable to obtain the Associated Press telegrams, has purchased the franchise of the *Morning Journal* in that concern and leased the handsome *Gazette* building for its office, paying for both the neat little sum of \$115,000. This puts the paper on a firm basis and insures its success, a fact which will be appreciated by the democracy, which has so long been without a paper in that city. The *Enquirer*, to be sure, is an alleged democratic sheet, but as it stands ready at any time to sell its waning influence, its opinions and expressions are regarded with suspicion.

**KATE KANE**, a Milwaukee attorney, created a sensation in Court there a day or two ago by throwing a glass of water in the presiding Judge's face, who thereupon fined her \$50 for contempt. She refused to pay it and was ordered to jail. The sweet tempered Kate claims that the Judge winked at her in an insulting manner and she wanted to teach him that she was not that kind of a girl, if she was in bad company.

**BROTHER MARCUS**, of the Catlettsburg *Democrat*: Your attention, please. The advertisement you are running for Ash & Robbins, Brooklyn, is a waste of valuable space, for you will get no return for it whatever, and besides lead your patrons into a delusion and a snare. The firm is one of the most notorious of dead-beats and has been so published repeatedly.

A RECENT trip over the Ohio & Mississippi R. R. to St. Louis, convinced us that it is one of the best equipped, fastest and best managed thoroughfares in the country. The road bed is in splendid condition and the magnificent cars glide over it without a jar. Its employes are uniformly polite and accommodating and the travel over it daily is immense.

THE custom of treating, since it is confined almost entirely to whisky and cigars, is certainly a very sociable one, yet no less foolish. The Pennsylvania legislature is trying to break it up by passing an act to prevent it, but it is useless and the law will be void. It is one of the rights of the American citizen that can not be alienated.

**TON CRITTENDEN**, the degenerate scion of a noble ancestry, who cruelly murdered a negro in Jefferson county, was tried last week with the usual result in such cases—a hung jury. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than to convict a rich man of any offense against a negro.

**MR. MARSHALL W. NEAL**, late of the Glasgow *Times*, has bought an interest in the *Farmers Home Journal* and will enter at once the control of the business department of that sterling journal, which is to be congratulated on acquiring one so competent and well-fitted for the position.

It is generally understood in Louisville that Mayor Jacob is a tacit candidate for Governor, but he can not announce himself because of a law which declares his office vacant so soon as he offers for another.

—During the 24 weeks that Mrs. Langtry, the beautiful Jersey Lily, has played in America, her gross receipts have been \$229,663. Her face is her fortune, to be sure. She is now playing her farewell engagement in New York.

—Public schools in Virginia are being closed for lack of funds to carry them on. Charge it to Mahone and his repudiators.

## NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—Business failures last week, 205. —The Court of Appeals will consider Craft's case on the 15th of May. —A cyclone swept over Chattanooga Sunday, unroofing houses and causing much destruction of property.

—The Planters' National Bank, of Henderson, has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$60,000.

—The Garfield Memorial Hospital Committee has purchased a building site in the suburbs of Washington for \$37,000.

—James Bibb, a contractor on the Owensboro & Nashville railroad, was fatally shot by a negro workman near Albritton, Muhlenberg, county.

—Slavery was abolished and our daughters have not married negroes. Protection will be abolished and our manufacturers will not be destroyed. —[*Indianapolis News*]

—Ex-Governor Merriweather, of Louisville, fell down a flight of steps Saturday and seriously hurt himself. He is in his eighty-third year and the accident will no doubt prove fatal.

—The storm in the Colorado mountains Saturday attained the velocity of 60 miles an hour. An entire train was blown from the track near Como, several passengers and train men being injured.

—The count of the funds in the U. S. Treasury vaults, amounting to several hundred millions of dollars, has been completed. The committee found an excess of three cents in favor of retiring Treasurer Gilfillan.

—The Knights Templars are seriously talking of changing the place of holding their annual conclave from San Francisco to Washington, because of the failure of the members of the Order to make the adequate arrangements in the former city.

—The newspaper reports of the serious illness of President Arthur, grew out of the fact that he was terribly seasick while aboard the *Talapoosa* returning from Florida. He has gotten back to Washington, but a little the worse off for his voyage.

—It has been a question which of the Nations of the earth possessed the largest pile of gold. The French have it. The gold in the Bank of France amounts to \$198,484—which is \$13,732,125.10 more than we have in the Treasury of the United States.

—The old Louisville Exposition building has been sold to John Callahan for \$7,550, who intends to convert it into a hotel, which will room 2,000 persons and feed 4,000. Such a hotel will be wanted, if the Southern Exposition proves the success it is thought it will be.

—Gov. Blackburn has pardoned Homer Oldson, the boy who was convicted in the Bourbon Circuit Court Wednesday and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for maliciously shooting and wounding his school teacher, Wm. Yerkes, Esq., which occurred at Paris several months ago.

—The Ohio State Central Committee fixed Columbus as the place and June 21 as the time for holding the democratic convention to nominate a State ticket. This was another victory for Senator Pendleton and friends and a humiliating defeat of the *Enquirer* and its supporters, sorehead democrats and republicans.

—Hon. John Young Brown and Morgan Swope, a butcher in Henderson, had a difficulty in which Brown hit Swope with a beef bone. Swope returned the compliment with a weight which made a big gash over the ex-Congressman's eye, when he drew his pistol and fired three shots without effect. This is another chance for Blackburn to get in a pardon for carrying concealed weapons.

—**LINCOLN COUNTY.** —Highland.

—Some of our farmers have finished planting corn.

—Jas. T. Light bought a fine mare in Washington county, for \$150.

—Rev. J. W. Brock will preach at the M. E. Church next Sunday (5th), instead of 1st Sunday in May.

—Mrs. W. R. Cook presented her husband with 12 pound boy last week and Mrs. Jas. Light presented her husband with a 5½ pound girl a few days since.

—Died at her residence on the 19th inst. Mrs. America Bryant, after an illness of three months. Her personality was sold on the 21st; One cow brought \$10.70; 1 horse \$12.50; corn \$2.60 per barrel; bacon 10½ c

pounds.

—Our district school closed last Saturday. The delay in getting the school closed was caused by the sickness of the teacher. Miss Eddie Atherton will begin a subscription school next Monday at the Mt. Moriah school-house.

—Miss Anna Robinson's singing school will close this week. It is reported that she will go to Cincinnati in the near future to make it her home, but she will not be Miss Anna Robinson then. We regret to give her up, as she has been a great help in our Sunday School.

—Thos. Walls has moved to our village. M. D. Robinson has moved to his new home. Thos. Light, of Tunnel City, has moved to his Maple Swamp farm, which he bought from H. P. Young a few days since. Daniel Williams has moved to Woodbine, Whitley county. Joseph Jenkins went with him to help run a shingle machine. We regret very much to lose Mr. Williams as a citizen and a neighbor. Henry Walls has returned from Woodford county. Mrs. Allen Baugh is visiting her sister, Mrs. Graybeal, at McKinney.

Near McCormack's Church.

—The many friends of the editor join with me in wishing him a pleasant trip and hope it will prove highly beneficial to his health. [Back, thank you, and better. Ed.]

—Two additions to the church at McCormack's last Sunday; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Foster, by letter. Eld. J. Q. Montgomery, assisted by Eld. Joseph Ballou, held a protracted meeting at Parksville last week. We are requested to announce that Bro. McIntyre will preach at McCormack's next Sunday. The members are requested to come early as they wish to reorganize the Sunday-school.

—Miss Ray Carpenter was visiting her brother, Mr. A. W. Carpenter, last week. Gus McCormack is in Tennessee. Miss Annie Phelps, of Missouri, Miss Lizzie Chenuit, of Richmond, and Miss Lizzie

Tevis, of Texas, are the guests of Mrs. E. E. Hill, all of them are remarkable for their wit and beauty, especially—but no, we won't particularize, they are firm friends to each other and we would have them remain so. By the by, you spoke of Mrs. Hill in your last issue as being of the Turnerville neighborhood, we beg permission to state that McCormack's claims Mrs. Hill as one of its most valued members.

## BOYLE COUNTY.

Danville.

—Mrs. L. W. Robertson, of Mayville, is visiting the family of Mr. A. S. Robertson.

—Mr. Wm. Brewer died at his residence on Monday morning, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Brewer had been in failing health for some time and his death resulted from a complication of diseases.

—Mr. W. P. Speed, of this place, has a coin which professors of numismatics would evidently consider a rare one. It bears date of 1764 and the following inscription on one side: ARCH: AVST: DVX: BVRG: on the other side MAR: THERESA: D. C. R. LIMP: GERM: HVNG: BOH: REG.

—Dr. E. S. Smith, late of Baltimore, and a graduate of the University of Maryland, has located in Danville for the practice of his profession. Dr. Smith brought letters of introduction to some of our best citizens, and seems to be an intelligent and agreeable gentleman. He and his family are domiciled at the Clemente House, whose new proprietor, Mr. J. G. Ake, certainly knows how to "keep a hotel."

—Mr. H. K. Taylor, of Vanceburg, Lewis county, a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was in town last week visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. H. G. Sandifer, of the Central National Bank. Mr. Taylor in his canvass maintains, 1st, That the School fund should be increased by the proceeds of the sale of public lands. 2d, That there should be a uniform system of text books presented by the State Board, from which, if the teacher deports his forfeits his pay. 3d, That the Commissioners should be required to qualify by standing written examinations.

—About five weeks ago the wife of a vagabond negro named Henry Fry, died leaving him three children, a boy aged 9 years, a girl 7, and a baby about 2 years old. Immediately after the death of the woman, Fry commenced neglecting the children, only visiting the room where they stayed, every three or four days, and furnishing them with little or nothing to eat. In the latter part of last week the ladies of Mr. Robert Harris' family accidentally discovered that the youngest child was in a dying condition. About noon one day they called in a physician and also gave it something to eat, and although it revived somewhat after taking nourishment, it was taken away by his father and died that night. The physician says it died of neglect and starvation, which makes it proper to remark, that if there is no Hades one ought to be established by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of such brutes as Henry Fry.

## MT. VERNON DEPARTMENT.

Managed by John B. Fish.

—Monday was court-day. There was no business of importance transacted.

—Sarah Catherine Sowder was taken to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, last week.

—Capt. Frank P. Kellogg, of the K. C. Railroad, was in town Monday. Casper Williams returned to Louisville Saturday. Miss Sallie Whitehead will go to Lexington to-day.

—D. N. Williams, assignee of the firm of Clark & Baker, requests all those who are indebted to said firm to come forward and settle the same, or their accounts will have to be placed in the hands of a collecting officer. The firm's business must be closed and settled at once.

—In speaking of the Broughton and Sowder, indicted in the Laurel Circuit Court in my last letter, I was wrong in saying "Judge Randall refused the parties bail,"

—no motion for bail had been made before him. I am requested to make this correction. The parties were being tried under a writ of *habeas corpus* last week. I have not learned the result of this investigation yet, but am confident from the information I have that they will be allowed bail in a reasonable sum.

—The following dispatch in regard to the woman found in Rockcastle River was received last night:

*[Special to the Interior Journal.]*

—We are glad to see our friend Robert Kinnaird on the streets again.

—G. D. Burdett & Co. have just received an elegant lot of picture frames and chromos, which are for sale cheap.

—A CORRECTION.—Messrs. J. C. Robinson and C. W. Sweeney will build the second story of Wm. R. Robinson's lot instead of Messrs. Brawner & Brown.

—A negro named Wm. Wallace was tried before Judge Singleton last Friday, for lunacy. The jury adjudged him a lunatic and he was sent to the Asylum at Lexington.

—Miss Susie Henry, the little 10 year old daughter of Dr. H. C. Henry, caught a jumper in Dix River last Friday, which measured 20 inches in length and weighed over four pounds.

—Mr. W. M. Adams sold at private sale to John H. Woodcock, five shares of stock in the National Bank of Lancaster, at \$160. This is the highest price at which the stock in this bank has ever brought, and is considered by those who know as speaking well for the Bank.

ITEMS FROM BUSINESS MANAGER.

—Maj. F. D. Rigby and W. O. Hansford spoke here to-day.

—Miss Lizzie Huffman, of Gilberts Creek, sold to Phil Nunnelley a mule colt, only three weeks old, for \$100.

—Mr. J. B. Owens sold four McCormack reapers for Mr. Geo. D. Wearen here yesterday, two of which were twin binders.

—Lancaster, April 23.—A new postoffice will soon be established at Rout's store near the Fork church with W. D. Marksbury as postmaster.

—John Dunn, of Bryantsville, sold to Thos. E. Wood 25 sloop cattle at \$5 and a small premium. Col. E. M. Leavelle, of Lancaster, sold to R. B. & E. P. Woods 4 yearling mules at \$90.

—LANCASTER COURT.—Pretty good crowd in town but no stock of any consequence—Capt. I. M. Dunn sold 25 scrub calves and yearlings at \$18; 47 sheep at \$5, lambs thrown in. No mules. Horse show was tolerably good.

Paint Lick.

—We had a drenching rain Sunday and our farmers have all got on long faces because it came before they got done planting corn.

—Public schools in Virginia are being closed for lack of funds to carry them on. Charge it to Mahone and his repudiators.

—J. T. Palmer was here a few days ago in the interest of the McCormack Harvesting Machines. Tom is a nice gentleman, and will do the people right.

—A Mr. Henderson, who arrived here last Friday afternoon, lost his pocket-book which contained \$105 and as yet has not heard anything of it. He does not know whether he lost it from his pocket or was robbed.

—A young man named Kendrick was before the court last week to be tried for idioiy, but the jury decided that though he was ignorant and a cripple and not able to work, he was not an idiot. He will be cared for by the county.

—Stocks of every description are unusually scarce in this county now and prices are higher than in the city markets. For common mules \$100 per head is asked, while broke mules range from \$140 to \$180; hogs 6 to 7c; cattle 4 to 6c; milk cows \$35 to \$60, for common scrub stock.

—Mr. Robert Chesney, a former citizen of this vicinity, but now living with a son in Wayne county, has been here several days on a visit. Mr. Cy. W. Richardson is preparing to erect a brick residence on Church street. Mr. Robt. Bartell, of Williamsburg, is here with a view of going into the jewelry business. Mr. Sam Hicks will close out his grocery business and enter the jewelry business with Mr. Bartell.

—A gentleman named Morris of Sunbright, Tenn., attempted to get on the south bound train as it was moving from the depot here last Saturday afternoon and missing his footing fell with his fingers on the track and had those of his right hand entirely cut off and one from his left hand. He also received a wound on the right of his forehead, though not a serious one. He was brought to town and placed under the care of Dr. Gap. Perkins, and, being a Mason, Mr. Morris was slightly under the influence of beer, which caused his mishap.

—Circuit Court adjourned Saturday noon until Monday morning. The case of Leggorn for killing Phillips was not tried Wednesday, but continued until the next term. The case of Tom Donley for the murder of Wm. Gooch was tried Thursday and Friday and he was acquitted. Commonwealth's Attorney Warren made a powerful argument against the defendant, but the evidence of threats made by Gooch and his character for quarrelsome drunkenness weighed with the jury, and the prisoner received the benefit of a "reasonable doubt" as to murder or manslaughter; hence their verdict was equal to a decision of justifiable homicide. Donley expressed his thanks to the jury when the verdict of acquittal was read. Two negroes, Frank Johnson and John Cowan, were tried Friday evening for stealing chickens from Mr. Andy Gibson. As much interest was manifested by the young attorneys (Messrs. W. A. Morrow, Jas. L. and John Will Colyer) for the defense as if it had been a serious murder case and some thirty or forty jurors had to be sworn and examined before a panel could be obtained to satisfy them an apparent effort being made to exclude the Commonwealth excused one and the other excused himself by claiming to have formed an opinion. Elaborate speeches were made by the young attorneys for the negroes, and the case was given to the jury Saturday morning, but they could not agree, one man being for conviction and they were discharged. The case was set for trial again on Monday morning and about forty more jurors were summoned. John Will Colyer, a popular young pedagogue, was sworn in as an attorney. He is a very promising gentleman, having pressed forward with commendable energy by his own tact and exertions, first to education, then to the study of law, and now entered the practice. He is certainly very deserving and will doubtless attain success.

—In speaking of the Broughton and Sowder, indicted in the Laurel Circuit Court in my last letter, I



**Semi-Weekly Interior Journal**

STANFORD, KY.

Tuesday Morning, - April 24, 1833

**SCHWATKA'S SEARCH.**

No more interesting tale of Arctic exploration has been written than the account of Lieut. Schwatka's sledging party in search of the records of the Franklin expedition, and described in a most graphic manner by Mr. Gilder, the second in command. The important feature of this expedition lies in the fact that the five members composing it were left for two years in the Arctic regions without any depot from which to draw supplies, and were therefore compelled to live like the natives of the frozen land and adopt their manners and customs, or their lives would speedily have paid the forfeit of their daring ventures. During eighteen months the party of four white men and one "Eskimo" performed a sledge journey of 3,250 miles, during which their courage, energy, endurance and perseverance were severely tested. In its main purpose the expedition was a failure. It did not find the Franklin records, but it did ascertain definitely that they had been destroyed, found the remains of many of Franklin's crew, and brought home for burial the bones of Lieut. Irving, an officer of the Terror. In geographical results the expedition accomplished all that was to have been expected of it.

During their journey Mr. Gilder says "We ate quantities of reindeer tallow with our meat, probably about half our daily food. Breakfast is eaten raw and frozen, but we generally have a warm meal in the evening. Fuel is hard to obtain, and consists entirely of a vine-like moss. Reindeer tallow is also used for light." \* \* \* Eating such quantities of tallow is a great benefit in this climate, and we can easily see the effect of it in the comfort with which we meet the cold." \* \* \* January proved the coldest month of our experience, with the mean thermometer of -53.2 deg., lowest -71 deg., and the highest -23 deg. Fahrenheit. \* \* \* Our meat had to be eaten cold—that is, frozen so solid that it had to be sawed, and then broken into convenient-sized lumps, which, when first put into the mouth, were like stones. \* \* \* The country began to thaw now. Equesk killed two by the most infernal traps devised. He set two keenly sharpened knife-blades in the ice, and covered them with blood, which the wolves licked, at the same time slicing their tongues, the cold keeping them from feeling the wounds at the time, and their own warm blood tempting them to continue until their tongues were so scarified that death was inevitable. He also prepared some pills by rolling up long strips of whalebone, bound with sinew and hidden in meat, which, freezing, would hold together until it had passed into the animal's intestines, when the meat having thawed and the sinew digested, the whalebone would open out and produce an agonizing death."

Mr. Gilder thus sums up the results of the expedition: "We had traveled (in one year) 2,819 geographical, or 3,251 statute miles, most of which was entirely over unexplored territory. \* \* \* Our sledge journey stands conspicuous as the only one ever made through the entire course of an Arctic winter, and one regarded by the natives as exceptionally cold. \* \* \* The party successfully withstood the lowest temperature ever experienced by white men in the field, \* \* \* it is the first in which the white men voluntarily lived exclusively upon the same fare as their Esquimaux assistants. \* \* \* The expedition was the first to make a summer search over the route of the lost crews of the Erebus and Terror, and while so doing, buried the remains of every member of that fatal party above ground.

**THE GRAVE OF EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN.**

Several journals have published statements in regard to the grave of Martin Van Buren which leave the impression that the Kinderhook cemetery, wherein the remains are deposited, is uncared for. This is a mistake. The granite shaft which rises above the remains of the ex-President is imposing in appearance. It is truly the burial lot is hemmed in on account of its situation in the old portion of the cemetery, but its surroundings are all pleasing. Within a few feet, on the north side, is the Bain family vault, erected at a cost of \$18,000, and on the west the elegant monument of Peter C. Van Schaack, who has given a handsome sum yearly for keeping the cemetery in order. On the south and east are Snyder, Bain, Burt, Beckman and Laing inclosures, with iron railing and hedges of evergreen, which present an attractive view.—*Hudson Register.*

**COLUMN COMPLAINT.**

In a copy of the *Spectator*, published September, 1712, we find the following solution of a domestic problem:

"Many are the epistles I every day receive from husbands who complain of vanity, pride, but above all, ill-nature, in their wives. I cannot tell how it is, but I think I see in all their letters that the cause of their unkindness is in themselves, and indeed I have hardly ever observed the married condition unhappy but from want of judgment in the man. The truth is, we generally make love in a style and with sentiments very unfit for ordinary life; they are half theatrical, and half romantic. By this means we raise our imaginations to what is not to be expected in human life; and, because we did not before think of the creature we were enamored of as subject to age, sickness, impotence or sullenness, human nature is often imparted to her as her particular imperfection or de-

**HOW CHASE BECAME CHIEF JUSTICE.**

I am asked from Boston whether President Lincoln ever tendered the Chief Justiceship of the United States to Charles Sumner, and I answer, no! Chief Justice Taney died in October, 1864, and Mr. Sumner immediately urged the President to appoint as his successor Mr. Chase, who had resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury some months before. There was then much dissatisfaction with Lincoln's administration, and the friends of Mr. Chase were openly and secretly urging his nomination.

When Mr. Sumner came to Washington he renewed his request that Mr. Chase be appointed, and had several interviews with Mr. Lincoln on the subject. One day Mr. Lincoln suggested that he send Mr. Chase and frankly tell him he wanted to nominate him as Chief Justice, and that he (Chase) would make the greatest and best Chief Justice the country had ever had, if he would only give up the idea of being elected President. Mr. Sumner replied that such a statement, however frank it might be, would never answer, as it would not only expose him (Mr. Lincoln) to criticisms as wanting to purchase an opponent, but it would be offensive to Mr. Chase, as an attempt to extort from him a pledge that he would never be a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Lincoln, who was quick-witted, saw the force of Mr. Sumner's argument, and pleasantly said: "Well, take this card and write on it the name of the man you desire to have appointed." Mr. Sumner wrote "Salmon P. Chase," and Salmon P. Chase was promptly nominated on the 6th of December, 1864.

Sumner urged the immediate confirmation of the appointment, and, having carried it from the Senate Chamber, hastened to congratulate the new Chief Justice. As he came out of the room in which he conveyed the news, he met Mrs. Kate Sprague, who shook her index finger at him and said: "And you, too, Mr. Sumner? Are you in this business of shelving papa?" But never mind. I will defeat you all!" Mr. Sumner used to relate this incident as showing how he had been rewarded for what he regarded as one of the most praiseworthy acts of his life. Beside, Mr. Lincoln was not the only candidate for the Presidential chair who would lose a rival by the appointment of Judge Chase. Mr. Sumner had strong aspirations in that direction, but I don't think that he regarded the bench of the Supreme Court as a stepping-stone toward the White House. Had the Senate found Mr. Johnson guilty on the impeachment charges and had Ben Wade thus become President, Mr. Sumner would have been his Secretary of State, and I am not sure that this did not influence Mr. Fessenden in his vote of "Not Guilty." Had Gen. Grant offered Mr. Sumner the same position it would have been accepted, with the understanding that he was to manage the foreign policy untrammeled.—*Berkeley Poore, in Boston Journal.*

**TWO MILLIONS LOST.**

The postal money-order system was established seventeen years ago by an act of Congress, and its devisers claimed that it was the cheapest, safest and easiest method of transmitting money ever invented. However, the weak point in the system is illustrated by the large amount of money deposited in the postoffices all over the Union, and through one blunder or another, never paid to the persons who ought to have received it. The postoffice in New York is the general headquarters of the system, and there is now unclaimed at the disposal of this office \$1,825,497.49. Which is the result of seventeen years' accumulation. All of the money unclaimed in the postoffices all throughout the country is sent to the New York postoffice.

This accumulation of nearly \$2,000,000 is largely due to the miscarriage in sending orders, or to their loss by the sender or payee. Many of the lost or unclaimed orders might have been paid if the payee or remitter had applied to his Postmaster for a duplicate order. Perhaps it has been through ignorance, perhaps through carelessness, that this has not been done, but usually the remitter appears to suppose that the payee has received his money, and, on the other hand, the payee thinks it has not been sent. The surplus fund is increasing all the while.

**READINESS OF JOURNALISTS.**

The journalist what writes "leaders" for a daily paper is precisely in the position, as regards political news, of the doctor with respect to disease, or the solicitor with respect to practice; he knows a little more than the person who consults him. He may not have half of the ability of his patient or his client, but he knows something, much or little, which the other wants to know. An important telegram received at night in the office of a morning paper really falls into the hands of a kind of corporation. Some one member of the staff probably knows the question fairly well, has watched the events leading up to the record received in the telegram for years, has a distinct idea what the news means, and has thought out, superficially it is true, but still with some distinctness, what result such an occurrence would probably produce. Long habit enables him to put his opinion on paper quickly, clearly and pleasantly, and he does put it; and if he is even decently competent his readers next morning have something beside news, which increases the value of the news to them. That the something may not be as valuable as the doctor's opinion or the lawyer's may be true, because the journalist's range is apt to be too wide for equally accurate and minute knowledge; but it has value, nevertheless.—*E. V. Smalley, in the Century Magazine.*

**IN A GENTLE MANNER.**

The elderly couple were sitting by the table reading by the drop-light, the reflection of which just served to bring out the silver sheen that had gathered on their heads with the passing years. Dropping her eye glasses for a moment, she said somewhat suddenly: "You are quite sure that George will like his situation, are you not?"

"Ought to like it. Absolutely nothing to do, and quite a good salary attached," responded the old gentleman.

"Oh, that's so nice. George always did nothing in such a genteel manner, I'm sure he'll succeed." And she complacently rocked in her chair as she thought of the good results of her ten-year-old bringing up of the youth.—*New Haven Register.*

**A COMMON COMPLAINT.**

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**FALLING STARS.**

Astronomers divide meteors into several classes—aster meteors, as winds, tornadoes, etc.; aqueous meteors, as fogs, rain, snow, hail, etc.; luminous meteors, or those due to the action of elements in the air, as rainbows, halos, parhelias, mirages, etc.; electrical meteors, as lightnings, auroras, etc.; and igneous meteors, shooting or falling stars, star-showers, bolides or fire-balls, aerolites or meteorites, etc. In present usage, says Prof. Newton, the term meteor is generally limited to the last group, or to the igneous meteors. The meteorites are all evidently fragments, not separate formations. They are, says the same authority, in the heavens, to some extent at least, grouped in streams along the orbits of known comets, and hence have a common origin with them. The continuity of these streams, the double and multiple character of Biela's and other comets, and that he (Chase) would make the greatest and best Chief Justice the country had ever had, if he would only give up the idea of being elected President. Mr. Sumner replied that such a statement, however frank it might be, would never answer, as it would not only expose him (Mr. Lincoln) to criticisms as wanting to purchase an opponent, but it would be offensive to Mr. Chase, as an attempt to extort from him a pledge that he would never be a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Lincoln, who was quick-witted, saw the force of Mr. Sumner's argument, and pleasantly said: "Well, take this card and write on it the name of the man you desire to have appointed." Mr. Sumner wrote "Salmon P. Chase," and Salmon P. Chase was promptly nominated on the 6th of December, 1864.

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**THE NEW SNOW PLOW.**

A Kansas City inventor has patented a snow plow which promises to take the place of the cumbersome scoops which are attached to locomotives running on Northern railroads during the winter. It is an arrangement of steam pipes which can be heated at the will of the engineer, melting the snow as the engine slowly advances. The form of the ordinary snow plow is preserved so that the snow in shallow cuts can be thrown aside, as by the plow now in use; but when deep drifts are encountered the steam can be turned on the pipes and the road cleared in far less time than it can be done with shovels. Another advantage in the new invention is that it will not leave additional embankment to catch a still greater depth of snow in succeeding storms.

**A LIFE & CRITICISM.**

The following musical criticism from an Aurora (Ill.) paper is full of strong contemporary human interest: "The K. & L. organ concert, as might have been anticipated, was largely attended. The dollar freeze-out was rather rough on the hoodlums, but the audience managed to exist without the customary war-whoops. The divine Louise was as resonant as usual, which, by the way, she ought to be, being well-seasoned. The editor of this paper makes no great pretensions in the way of musical criticism, but when genuine \$600 grand spinet subsand twist, back action, self-adjusting, chromometer-balanced, full-jointed, fourth-proof, rip-snorting conglomeration comes to town he proposes to hum himself. Kellogg's diaphragm has evidently not, like wine, improved with old age. Her upper register is up-stairs near the sky-light, while the lower register is closed for repairs. The aforesaid K.-L. organ performed her grand triple act of singing, rolling the eyes and talking to some one in the wings at the same time. Her smiles at the audience were calm, but determined, but her smile at the "feller" hid behind the scenes were divine. Her singing, when she condescended to pay any attention to the audience, to our critical ear (the other ear being carefully folded up), seemed to be a blending of the fortissimo crescendo drama if no—or rather like. Her costume was a harmonious blending of the circus-tent and balloon style, and was very gorgeous, barring a tendency to spill some of the contents out at the top. The Italian part of the business was as fitful and furious as usual, and demonstrated what early associations with the hand-organ and monkey will accomplish. The venerable and obese freak of nature, Brignoli, was as graceful as usual. His appearance very nearly resembles a stove in a corner grocery, or a water tank on a narrow-gauge railroad. He was not fully appreciated until he turned to go off the stage. He then appeared to his best advantage, and to take an interest in getting out of sight as soon as possible, an effort in which he had the hearty sympathy of the audience."

**AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN.**

Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster General of Great Britain, is a most extraordinary man. He was made totally blind when a young man by the bursting of a gun. But in spite of that, he is one of the best informed men of the day; a profound mathematician, and widely read in literature and history. He can handle a rod and fly with wonderful success. In the House of Commons he is greatly respected by all parties. An attendant guides him to the door, and there ready hands are always to be found to direct the sightless Minister to his place. When he is addressed he turns his head, as though he could see the person to whom his reply is directed. The most remarkable feature about his speech is his wonderful command of facts and figures, which, thanks to his acute memory, he masters with marvelous rapidity and definiteness. He is greatly aided by his wife, whose attainments are almost equal to his own. Since he was made Postmaster General he has introduced many reforms, improved the postage stamps, introduced a new system of money orders or checks for small sums, and a plan by which the postoffice receives stamps as deposits in savings banks, in order to carry out his favorite idea in offering the poor every possible facility for practicing thrift.

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**JOS. SEVERANCE.**

Late of Chenault, Sevance & Co., Stanford, Ky., with  
**J. M. ROBINSON & CO.**  
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, &c.  
357, 359, 361 Main Street, Cor. Sixth,  
LOUISVILLE. - - - - -

**FOR SALE!**

Having concluded to remove to Texas, I offer for sale my

**RESIDENCE & BUSINESS HOME.**

Combed in one, situated in the town of Cynthi-  
o-  
ard, Lancaster street. The building is two and one-half stories high, 30x29 feet and contains a large living room, dining room, kitchen, with counters and shelves nicely proportioned, arranged with all the outbuildings necessary to complete the residence, including a stable, carriage house, and abundance of pure water for drinking and household purposes, beautiful shade and fruit trees adorning and beautifying the entire premises, all a great bargain. Will sell at a bargain to a clever and prosperous people, would do well to call and examine the premises before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable.

JOHN F. STRODE.

22-12

John F. Strode.

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